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INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

USAF review completed.

SUBJECT

On-the-Job Training Program for Laboratory Technician/Military Hospital Laboratory/ Medical Personalities

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. [redacted]

2. Around Aug 54, the Ministry of Health sent a letter to all hospitals urging all laboratory technicians who had no formal laboratory training to attend a Ministry-sponsored course. The course in Győr county was to be presented at the Győr County Hospital, on Zrinyi Street in Győr. [redacted] another letter arrived which made attendance at the course mandatory and those who refused to go were released from their employment. 25X1 25X1

3. A total of nine students, all from Győr County, attended the course which was intended to familiarize previously un-schooled laboratory technicians with basic laboratory subjects. The course started in Sep 54, ended in May 56, and was the only course of this type offered in Győr County. The course was scheduled so that one eight hour day per month for 20 months was devoted to conferences. [redacted] Dr Jozsef Jaszberanyi, who was chief of the laboratory at the Győr County Hospital, gave [redacted] instruction for this course. Dr Jaszberanyi is a Hungarian national [redacted] At the present time he is the County Health Commissioner for Győr County and maintains his office at the Győr County Hospital, Zrinyi Street, Győr. 25X1 25X1

4. The curriculum of this course and the number of eight-hour sessions devoted to each subject are as follows:

   a. One session on basic laboratory prodedure which consisted of sterilization of laboratory instruments, handling and use of laboratory scales,

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and general laboratory cleanliness.

b. Five sessions on chemistry which included familiarisation with chemical formulae, blood composition, and blood testing.

c. Four sessions on serology which included the method of performing the Wassermann test, typhoid test, blood test, and urinalysis.

d. Two sessions on parasitology which included studies of all types of internal parasites.

e. One session on bacteriology which included methods of detecting the presence of bacteria, studies of the incubation, active and dormant periods of bacteria and growth of bacteriological cultures.

f. One session on mathematics which included basic mathematics to logarithms.

5. The textbooks used for this course were all Hungarian but some of them may have been translated from German. There was no Soviet influence whatsoever at this course. The equipment used in the laboratory was of either Hungarian, German, or Czechoslovakian manufacture. The laboratory was very modern and had an electro-photo meter which the laboratory in the military hospital did not have. This electro-photo meter was used in the chemical analysis of white blood cells. It was secured by bolts to a table, was about 25 centimeters wide, 40 centimeters long and 20 centimeters high. It weighed about two or three kilograms. I am not familiar with its use.

6. The laboratory at the Győr Military Hospital was located on the third floor and consisted of nine rooms as follows:

a. Room number one was the quarters for Dr Kovacs and contained a bed, desk, a clothes locker.

b. Room number two was used for chemical analysis and contained a water distiller, a serology work table, a general work table, a chemical storage cabinet, a scales table, a glassware storage cabinet, and a writing desk.

c. Room number three was called the receiving room and all specimens sent to the laboratory came to this room. It contained a sterilizer, a microscope table, a centrifuge, and a work table. In the center of this room are a water and gas inlet and a drain outlet. None of these are operational and are covered with a wooden shield. They were installed when the hospital was constructed with the intent that a work table be built over the pipes, but for some reason was never installed. This room does have a gas inlet with two outlets on the wall near the work table, both of which are operational.

d. Room number four is a wash room where laboratory equipment is washed and sterilized. This room contains a shaker, a sterilizer, an "autoklad" (steam sterilizer), and a double wash basin.

e. Room number five is the bacteriology room and contains a work table, a "thermostat" (seed box or fermentor used to cultivate bacteriological cultures) and a cabinet which contains non-sterilized instruments, glassware, and various laboratory equipment.

f. Room number six is a locker room and contains a refrigerator in which serums and specimens which require refrigeration are stored. This room also contains lockers for use of laboratory personnel.

g. Room number seven contains a machine that measures the amount of oxygen a person uses over a certain period of time. This machine was called a Kroogh, in Hungarian.

h. Room number eight is a recreation room which contains communication equipment which pipes music to all parts of the hospital. It is also the control room of the hospital loudspeaker system. It contains comfortable chairs, radios and record players. It is not a part of the laboratory.

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i. Room number nine is the entrance and waiting room which contains a bench and two or three chairs.

7.

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[redacted] a sketch of the Military Hospital Laboratory at Gyor - CONFIDENTIAL/

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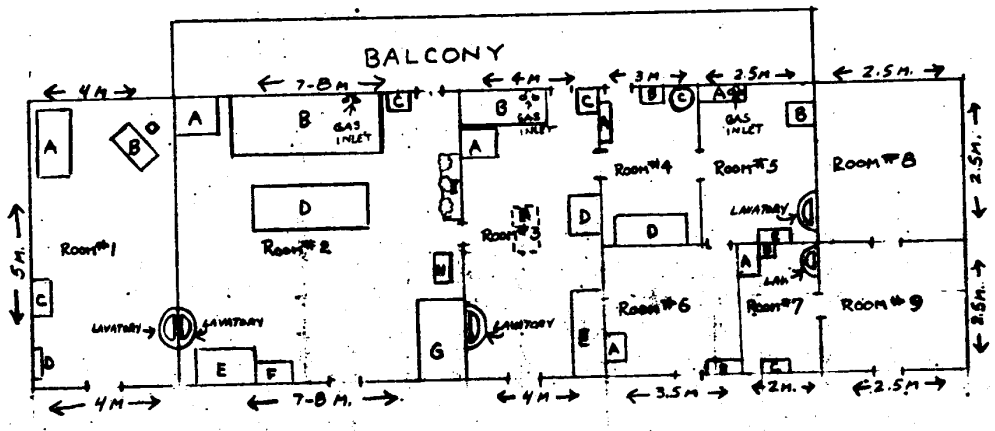

SKETCH OF LABORATORY
OF
MILITARY HOSPITAL AT GYOR
(NOT TO SCALE - DIMENSIONS APPROX)

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(SEE ATTACHED LEGEND)

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LEGEND -

Room no 1

A = bed
B = Dr. Kovacs desk
C = Clothes locker
D = [illegible] rack

Room no 2

A = Distillator. stands on three legs, about 120 cm tall, the working part of machine is 50 cm. in diameter, 20-25 cm high. Is electrically operated. Water capacity 8 to 10 litres. Distills at rate of 4 litres per hour

B = Serology table, 3.5m long, 140 cm. high, 120 cm. wide. Used for serology analyses (Wassermann, Typhoid). Table contains storage cabinets.

C = Centrifuge

D = Working table, 3m long, 1.5m wide, 125 cm high.

E = Glass-chemical Storage Cabinet, is [illegible] resting on legs / [illegible] built into wall [illegible] [illegible] sulphuric and nitric [illegible]

[illegible]

Room No 2 (cont)

for quantities of 1 to 10 decagrams

G = White, metal locker, 150 cm high, 120 cm wide, 50 cm. deep. Used for glassware storage.

H. Writing desk, used for all laboratory administration

I = benches with flower pots.

Room no 3

A = Sterilizer, box shaped, 8x10 inches, by 7 inches high. Used to sterilize needles and syringes.

B = Table, 2m by 60 m, 1m tall. Contains microscope which magnifies 100 to 1000 times, is used for blood analyses.

C = Centrifuge with 6 vial capacity, 1200 to 4500 revolutions per minute

D = glass working table, 1m. high, 60x90 cm.

E: Bench

F = Gas and water pipe inlet pipes extend 20 cm. from floor, are 1.5 cm in diameter, water-drain outlet 4 cm in diameter extends to 10 cm above floor. All are [illegible] - none are operational

[illegible]

Room no 4 (cont)

C = "Autoklak" (steam sterilizer) used for sterilization of instruments and containers for bacteriological cultures.

D = [illegible] wash basin

Room no 5

A = Work table, 2m by 60 cm., 1m tall

B = "Thermostat" - used to grow bacteriological cultures. Is kept at 37°C. Is 1m wide, 45 cm deep, and 80 cm tall.

C = Work Table, same dimensions as 'A'

Room no 6

A = refrigerator - contained blood specimens and [illegible] serums.

B = Clothes lockers.

Room no 7

A = couch

B = [illegible]

Room no 8

Recreation room, exact equipment unknown

Room no 9

Entrance and Waiting Room - contains couch and chairs.

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